THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1795. [N° 1717.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Sales at Auction.

For Sale at Public Auction, TO-MORROW, the 18th Inſtant, if fair Weather, it not the next fair Day, at the Wharf of CALEB GARDNER, Eſq; at 10 o'Clock, A. M.

Between Thirty and Forty Puncheons of Jamaica SPIRITS, of an excellent Quality;

About 30 Hogſheads of Jamaica SUGARS, —Part of which are damaged;

47 Boxes of TALLOW CANDLES;

ALSO,

The SAILS, RIGGING CABLES, ANCHORS, &c.

Belonging to a Brigantine of 125 Tons, For the Benefit of the Underwriters.

The Conditions of Payment are, One Half down, and the other Half in 60 Days.

Newport, March 17, 1795.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on FRIDAY the 20th Inſtant, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, on the Premiſes,

Two valuable Lots of Land,

on the Hill, containing about four Acres, lying on the Eaſt Side of the Street running South towards Harriſon's Mill, equal in Soil and Situation to any Land on this Iſland.

Newport, March 7, 1795.

WEAVERS WANTED.

FIVE or Six ſteady Men, who are well acquainted with the Weaving Buſineſs, may have conſtant Employ and good Wages, paid weekly in Caſh, by applying at the Duck Manufactory, in Newport, or to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

March 9, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND, containing about Six Acres,—the ſecond Lot South of the Houſe of the late Mr. John Cahoone (which belonged to the Eſtate of the late Capt. ISAAC STELLE).—For Terms, apply to

THOMAS RUMREILL.

Newport, March 9, 1795.

M. ALLIEZ

Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT he ſhall continue his DANCING-SCHOOL this Spring, if he can obtain 25 Scholars.

He likewiſe informs the young Ladies and Gentlemen who deſire to perfect themſelves in that laudable Amuſement, ſo neceſſary in Society and to the Graces, that he will keep School for them in the Morning.

He alſo teaches the Art of drawing FLOWERS; and thoſe Ladies who with to add the agreeable Art of Embroidery to their Needle, will be waited upon with Pleaſure.

Thoſe Perſons, who wiſh to ſubſcribe for the Acquirement of either of the above Accompliſhments, will pleaſe to apply at his Houſe, next Weſtward of Mr. PHILIP ROBINSON's, in Thames-Street.

Newport, March 9, 1795.

☞ POSITIVELY THE LAST NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers, notwithſtanding a ſimilar Caution to thoſe indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. CHARLES HANDY, late of this Town, Merchant, deceaſed, have for Six Months laſt paſt, omitted uſing coercive Meaſures: They now give this Laſt NOTICE to all Perſons indiſcriminately, who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, if they do not immediately ſettle the Demands againſt them, they will be called upon at the enſuing May Term.

Any Perſons ſtill having Demands, are deſired to exhibit them for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY, } *Executors.*

Newport, March 9, 1795.

ATTENTION!

THOSE Perſons who wiſh to Inliſt in the Corps of Artilleriſts and Engineers, will receive 14 Dollars Bounty, and 4 Dollars monthly Pay—Good Proviſions, and complete Cloathing for the Seaſon.—The Non commiſſioned Officers will alſo receive an additional Encouragement, according to their Rank.

W. LITTLEFIELD, *Captain Corps of Artilleriſts and Engineers.*

General Rendezvous, Newport, Feb. 16, 1795.

From *Thomas's* MASSACHUSETTS SPY, *&c.*

MR. THOMAS,

THE following extracts from Mr. Backus's Sermon, are, I apprehend, very different from what is uſually ſaid on ſimilar occaſions! And they diſcover ſuch a ſpirit of honeſt independence and zeal; and place the honour of an Inſtitution, for which you have a great regard, upon ſo ſolid a foundation, that I think a republication of them may be both uſeful and entertaining; and it will oblige one, who though not initiated into the myſteries of the Art, believes that all *real* friendſhip, as well as all *true* religion, is founded in *diſintereſted benevolence.*

L. W.

Extracts from a SERMON, *preached in* LITCHFIELD, *in Connecticut, to the* FREE MASONS, *on the 27th of September, 1794 by Mr.* BACKUS, *a Clergyman of reputation.*

"THE generality of men cultivate friendſhip on the ſame grounds that Herod and Pilate became friends, in oppoſing Jeſus.

"Men *herd*, inſtead of *aſſociating* together, by that ſpirit which Chriſt reprobates as repugnant to true love and virtue. Such combinations may anſwer *political*, and worldly prudential purpoſes; but they diſgrace the name of *friendſhip*, as they have not a ſpark of that diſintereſted and noble chriſtian virtue, which ſeeketh not her own.

"This *ſtipulated commerce* of friendly acts; this mock benevolence, *for value received*, chills the growth of the ſeaſons of humanity, friendſhip, and philanthropy, and all that is generous in the ſoul. A man who exerciſes it, makes *himſelf* a centre, and wiſhes all to gravitate towards *himſelf*; he views his friend, and even his Maker, as the *tools* by which he brings about his ſelfiſh ends."

GENTLEMEN,

"IN obedience to your polite requeſt, I appear in the deſk. As I am conſcious that you did not invite me, with an expectation that I would offer you the fulſome incenſe of flattery, I wiſh to meet you on the ground of that *blunt honeſt man, who ſpeaks right on*, and whoſe words are the unequivocal index of his heart.

"I pretend to none of your ſecrets. So far as the principles of your Society lead you to viſit the ſick, and to relieve the diſtreſſed; to perform the duties of hoſpitality to the ſtranger; to comfort the afflicted, to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, to relieve the widow and the fatherleſs, and to dry the orphan's tear, I revere it, as I revere every thing that ſeconds the cauſe of humanity.

"I acknowledge, alſo, that I deſpiſe, equally with you, thoſe narrow ſpirits, who cenſure you for your particular ſecrets, and ſlander *the order* for the *diſgraceful vices* of ſome of its members. It is a diſgrace to the rational part of the creation, that ſo many centuries have elapſed, and that they have but juſt learned to diſtinguiſh *principles* from *men*, who profeſſedly embrace them.

"Our holy religion ſuffers on the ſame ſcore, from the contracted illiberality of ignorant, ſuperficial ſceptics, and the obloquy of inſerting buffoons. But I am not aſhamed to plead the cauſe of religion ſtill; though it has its *myſteries*, and many of its *profeſſors* diſgrace it. Diſgrace it did I ſay? They cannot diſgrace it: It will hew its way through all its enemies, and defeat the wiſdom of all its foes, though millions of painted hypocrites, by preſuming to meddle with the holy and awful Ark of the Covenant, ſhall periſh with the touch."

"The rage of the preſent times is for general diſorganization, and the diſſolution of all that has the marks of antiquity. Nothing will ſtand againſt the general wreck, but real truth and real virtue. Not that the greateſt diſorganizers think ſo, nor doth their hearts mean ſo. Many who have boaſted of *conquering liberty*, have ſet their feet on the neck of real *morality*.

"Whether your inſtitution be feudal, patriarchal, or antediluvian, it matters not; juſt ſo far as real benevolence enters into its principles it will ſtand, & no farther."

"Unleſs a ſpirit of miſrepreſentation has belied your Inſtitution, an immoral *Maſon* is as great an inconſiſtency as an immoral *Chriſtian*. It is believed that it has not made *good* men *worſe*; would to God it had made *bad* men *better*."

"The world has its preſcriptible demands on your *every day conduct*, as much as it has on the profeſſors of religion. As you profeſs benevolence, it is important that you let *your* light ſhine as well as *they*. There is one material difference, however, between us. If Maſons do not live agreeably to their benevolent laws, they will ſink into contempt, in ſpite of all external parade. But religion will make its way through holts of falſe profeſſors, as it is founded on the word of God."

"While the Jeſuits have been long ſince baniſhed, to their merited oblivion, for their officiouſneſs in the policy of the nations that emboſomed them—the Maſons, have *hitherto*, maintained a character harmleſs in this reſpect. I need not tell you, that your glory and defence depends on keeping this character inviolable. The ſpirit of liberty has the eyes of an Argus. *Clubs cannot rule among a free people.* Should you convert your ſociety into a *political cabal*, the jealouſy of a free and enlightened people will ſearch it out, and evil will return on your own heads; you will be viewed and treated with the ſame contempt as has befallen *Democratic Clubs*, *Clerical Influence*, and *Ariſtocratic Combinations*. Should your conſtitute your *feſtivals* into *Bacchanals*, you will let yourſelves in the ſame point of light that the church of Corinth was ſet, by St. Paul, when they perverted their euchariſt and love feaſts to ſcenes of intemperance and revelry. Would you *bring* your Society into *general reproach*, it can only be done by each member of the Fraternity, exhibiting in his own life a ſpeaking proof of the excellence of the Inſtitution."

Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES, February 23.

THE Houſe went into a Committee, on the report of the ſelect Committee, as to the Mint of the United States.

The report was read, and the following reſolutions were agreed to, viz.

1ſt. Reſolved, That proviſion ought to be made by law, for the appointment of a refiner and melter in the mint of the United States; whoſe duty ſhall be, to take charge of all copper, and ſilver and gold bullion delivered out by the Treaſurer of the Mint, after it has been aſſayed, and to reduce it into bars or ingots fit for the rolling-mills: and then to deliver them to the coiner or treaſurer, as the director ſhall judge expedient; and to do and perform all other duties belonging to the office of refiner and melter, or which ſhall be ordered by the director of the mint.

2d. Reſolved, That proviſion ought to be made by law, authorizing the Treaſurer of the Mint to retain two cents per ounce, from every depoſit of ſilver bullion below the ſtandard; and four cents per ounce, from every depoſit of gold bullion below the ſtandard, unleſs the ſame ſhall require the operation of the teſt; then ſix cents, as a compenſation for refining and melting the ſame.

3d. Reſolved, That groſs bullion brought for depoſit and coinage to the Mint, ſhall not be received in ſmaller quantities than two hundred ounces of ſilver, and twenty ounces of gold.

4th. Reſolved, That the ſtandard for ſilver coin, as now eſtabliſhed by law be altered, and made to conſiſt of nine equal tenth parts of pure ſilver, and one tenth part of pure copper, being equal to ten ounces ſixteen pennyweights of pure ſilver in one pound troy.

5th. Reſolved, That the Preſident of the United States be authorized to reduce the weight of the copper coin, at his diſcretion: Provided, ſuch reduction ſhall not exceed two pennyweights in each cent, and in proportion in each half cent; of which he ſhall give notice, by proclamation, and report the ſame to the next ſeſſion of Congreſs.

6th. Reſolved, That the treaſurer of the United States be authorized by law to diſtribute, at the public expence all cents received from the Treaſurer of the mint, by ſending them to ſome one bank in each ſtate, where any are eſtabliſhed, and where not, to the principal collector of ſuch ſtate (in proportion to the number of inhabitants of the ſtate) to be by them paid out for caſh, to any perſon receiving the ſame, in ſums not leſs than ten dollars value.

7th. Reſolved, That proviſion ought to be made by law, enabling the director and treaſurer of the mint to give a preference to bullion brought to the mint, already of, or above the ſtandard of the United States, ſo as not to be prevented coining and iſſuing the ſame, although bullion below the ſtandard, and not yet refined, may have been depoſited for coinage before it: any thing in the law heretofore paſſed to the contrary notwithſtanding.

The Committee then roſe, the Chairman reported, and the Houſe agreed to the report. A Committee were accordingly appointed to bring in a bill.

The report ſays, that the expence attending the inſtitution has been very great. It amounted, on the thirteenth day of September laſt, to the ſums, including the ſtanding capital, and copper to be coined into money.

	Dolls.	*Cents.*
Lands purchaſed,	4,266	66
Buildings, apparatus, machines, &c.	22,720	45
Purchaſe of copper,	15,815	51
Salaries to officers, &c.	15,591	99
	58 394	61

The exact quantity of copper coined into cents, and paid into the Treaſury of the United States, is equal to ten thouſand eight hundred and ſeventy-five dollars.—The future coinage of copper, it is ſaid, "will be about two hundred thouſand cents per month," which is twenty-four thouſand dollars per annum.

VIENNA, December 5.

THE public mind here, notwithſtanding the more preſſing conſideration of the war with France, is a good deal occupied with the new order of affairs likely to take place in Poland. The Empreſs, with all the ambition that characteriſes her, does not ſeem diſpoſed to let the king of Pruſſia, profit much by the ſucceſs which has diſtinguiſhed the brilliant career of the Ruſſians. Gen. Suwarrow has not yet received inſtructions from his court, but it is generally underſtood, that the Empreſs means to erect Poland into an independent and hereditary kingdom, the throne of which is to be firſt aſcended by the great duke Conſtantine. To give greater ſplendor to the monarchy, ſhe means to reſtore all the provinces taken from Poland, except ſuch as border on the grand adverſary, the Empire of the Ottomans. The king of Pruſſia, with all his influence, oppoſes this arrangement, leſt he ſhould be obliged to a ſimilar reſtitution; but in his ſituation, where reſiſtance would be ineffectual, ſubmiſſion muſt be the alternative.

The politics of the houſe of Auſtria ſeemingly induce it to acquieſce in the deſigns of Ruſſia. General Harnoncourt, who commands the imperial army, is every day receiving reinforcements from the garriſons of the places taken by the French. He has withdrawn entirely from the province of Cracow, and has eſtabliſhed himſelf in the Palatine of Sendomirz. He has alſo been joined by 13 battalions of infantry, and a large body of cavalry, which was ſtationed for ſome time in Bohemia,

Mr Matthew Meade

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1795. [N° 1717.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Sales at Auction.

For Sale at Public Auction, TO-MORROW, the 18th Instant, if fair Weather, if not the next fair Day, at the Wharf of CALEB GARDNER, Esq; at 10 o'Clock, A. M.

Between Thirty and Forty Puncheons of Jamaica SPIRITS, of an excellent Quality;

About 30 Hogsheads of Jamaica SUGARS, —Part of which are damaged;

47 Boxes of TALLOW CANDLES;

ALSO,

The SAILS, RIGGING CABLES, ANCHORS, &c.

Belonging to a Brigantine of 125 Tons, For the Benefit of the Underwriters.

The Conditions of Payment are, One Half down, and the other Half in 60 Days.

Newport, March 17, 1795.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on FRIDAY the 20th Instant, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, on the Premises,

Two valuable Lots of Land,

on the Hill, containing about four Acres, lying on the East Side of the Street running South towards Harrison's Mill, equal in Soil and Situation to any Land on this Island.

Newport, March 7, 1795.

WEAVERS WANTED.

FIVE or Six steady Men, who are well acquainted with the Weaving Business, may have constant Employ and good Wages, paid weekly in Cash, by applying at the Duck Manufactory, in Newport, or to CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

March 9, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND, containing about Six Acres,—the second Lot South of the House of the late Mr. John Cahoone (which belonged to the Estate of the late Capt. ISAAC STELLE).—For Terms, apply to THOMAS RUMREILL.

Newport, March 9, 1795.

M. ALLIEZ

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he shall continue his DANCING SCHOOL this Spring, if he can obtain 25 Scholars.

He likewise informs the young Ladies and Gentlemen who desire to perfect themselves in that laudable Amusement, so necessary in Society and to the Graces, that he will keep School for them in the Morning.

He also teaches the Art of drawing FLOWERS; and those Ladies who wish to add the agreeable Art of Embroidery to their Needle, will be waited upon with Pleasure.

Those Persons, who wish to subscribe for the Acquirement of either of the above Accomplishments, will please to apply at his House, next Westward of Mr. PHILIP ROBINSON's, in Thames-Street.

Newport, March 9, 1795.

☞ POSITIVELY THE LAST NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, notwithstanding a similar Caution to those indebted to the Estate of Mr. CHARLES HANDY, late of this Town, Merchant, deceased, have for Six Months last past, omitted using coercive Measures: They now give this Last NOTICE to all Persons indiscriminately, who are indebted to said Estate, if they do not immediately settle the Demands against them, they will be called upon at the ensuing May Term.

Any Persons still having Demands, are desired to exhibit them for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY, } *Executors.*
THOMAS HANDY,

Newport, March 9, 1795.

ATTENTION!

THOSE Persons who wish to Inlist in the Corps of Artillerists and Engineers, will receive 14 Dollars Bounty, and 4 Dollars monthly Pay—Good Provisions, and complete Cloathing for the Season.—The Non-commissioned Officers will also receive an additional Encouragement, according to their Rank.

W. LITTLEFIELD, *Captain Corps of Artillerists and Engineers.*

General Rendezvous, Newport, Feb. 16, 1795.

From *Thomas's* MASSACHUSETTS SPY, *&c.*

MR. THOMAS,

THE following extracts from Mr. Backus's Sermon, are, I apprehend, very different from what is usually said on similar occasions! And they discover such a spirit of honest independence and zeal; and place the honour of an Institution, for which you have a great regard, upon so solid a foundation, that I think a republication of them may be both useful and entertaining; and it will oblige one, who though not initiated into the mysteries of the Art, believes that all *real* friendship, as well as all *true* religion, is founded in *disinterested benevolence*.

L. W.

Extracts from a SERMON, *preached in* LITCHFIELD, *in Connecticut, to the* FREE MASONS, *on the 27th of September, 1794 by Mr.* BACKUS, *a Clergyman of reputation.*

"THE generality of men cultivate friendship on the same grounds that Herod and Pilate became friends, in opposing Jesus.

"Men *herd*, instead of *associating* together, by that spirit which Christ reprobates as repugnant to true love and virtue. Such combinations may answer *political*, and worldly prudential purposes; but they disgrace the name of *friendship*, as they have not a spark of that disinterested and noble christian virtue, which seeketh not her own.

"This *stipulated commerce* of friendly acts; this mock benevolence, *for value received*, chills the growth of the scions of humanity, friendship, and philanthropy, and all that is generous in the soul. A man who exercises it, makes *himself* a centre, and wishes all to gravitate towards *himself*; he views his friend, and even his Maker, as the *tools* by which he brings about his sinister ends."

GENTLEMEN,

"IN obedience to your polite request, I appear in the dusk. As I am conscious that you did not invite me, with an expectation that I would offer you the fulsome incense of flattery, I wish to meet you on the ground of that *blunt honest man, who speaks right on*, and whose words are the unequivocal index of his heart.

"I pretend to none of your secrets. So far as the principles of your Society lead you to visit the sick, and in prison; to perform the duties of hospitality to the stranger; to comfort the afflicted, to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, to relieve the widow and the fatherless, and to dry the orphan's tear, I revere it, as I revere every thing that seconds the cause of humanity.

"I acknowledge, also, that I despise, equally with you, those narrow spirits, who censure you for your particular secrets, and slander *the order* for the *disorderly walk* of some of its members. It is a disgrace to the rational part of the creation, that so many centuries have elapsed, and that they have but just learned to distinguish *principles* from *men*, who professedly embrace them.

"Our holy religion suffers on the same score, from the contracted illiberality of ignorant, superficial sceptics, and the obliquy of sneering buffoons. But I am not ashamed to plead the cause of religion still; though it has its *mysteries*, and many of its *professors* disgrace it. Disgrace it did I say? They cannot disgrace it: It will hew its way through all its enemies, and defeat the wisdom of all its foes, though millions of painted hypocrites, by presuming to meddle with the holy and awful Ark of the Covenant, shall perish with the touch."

"The rage of the present times is for general disorganization, and the dissolution of all that has the marks of antiquity. Nothing will stand against the general wreck, but real truth and real virtue. Not that the greatest disorganizers think so, nor doth their hearts mean so. Many who have boasted of *conquering liberty*, have set their feet on the neck of real *morality*.

"Whether your institution be feudal, patriarchal, or antediluvian, it matters not; just so far as real benevolence enters into its principles it will stand, & no farther."

"Unless a spirit of misrepresentation has belied your Institution, an immoral *Mason* is as great an inconsistency as an immoral *Christian*. It is believed that it has not made *good* men *worse*; would to God it had made *bad* men *better*."

"The world has its prescriptible demands on your *every day conduct*, as much as it has on the professors of religion. As you profess benevolence, it is important that you let *your* light shine as well as *they*. There is one material difference, however, between us. If Masons do not live agreeably to their benevolent laws, they will sink into contempt, in spite of all external parade. But religion will make its way through hosts of false professors, as it is founded on the word of God."

"While the Jesuits have been long since banished, to their merited oblivion, for their officiousness in the policy of the nations that embosomed them—the Masons, have, *hitherto*, maintained a character harmless in this respect. I need not tell you, that your glory and defence depends on keeping this character inviolable. The spirit of liberty has the eyes of an Argus. *Clubs cannot rule among a free people.* Should you convert your society into a *political cabal*, the jealousy of a free and enlightened people will search it out, and evil will return on your own heads; you will be viewed and treated with the same contempt as has befallen *Democratic Clubs*, *Clerical Influence*, and *Aristocratic Combinations*. Should your convert your *festivals* into *Bacchanals*, you will set yourselves in the same point of light that the church of Corinth was set, by St. Paul, when they perverted their eucharist and love feasts to scenes of intemperance and revelry. Would you *bring* your Society into *general repute*, it can only be done by each member of the Fraternity, exhibiting in his own life a speaking proof of the excellence of the Institution."

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES, February 23.

THE House went into a Committee, on the report of the select Committee, as to the Mint of the United States,

The report was read, and the following resolutions were agreed to, viz.

1st. Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, for the appointment of a refiner and melter in the mint of the United States; whose duty shall be, to take charge of all copper, and silver and gold bullion delivered out by the Treasurer of the Mint, after it has been assayed, and to reduce it into bars or ingots fit for the rolling-mills: and then to deliver them to the coiner or treasurer, as the director shall judge expedient; and to do and perform all other duties belonging to the office of refiner and melter, or which shall be ordered by the director of the mint.

2d. Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, authorizing the Treasurer of the Mint to retain two cents per ounce, from every deposit of silver bullion below the standard; and four cents per ounce, from every deposit of gold bullion below the standard, unless the same shall require the operation of the test; then six cents, as a compensation for refining and melting the same.

3d. Resolved, That gross bullion brought for deposit and coinage to the Mint, shall not be received in smaller quantities than two hundred ounces of silver, and twenty ounces of gold.

4th. Resolved, That the standard for silver coin, as now established by law be altered, and made to consist of nine equal tenth parts of pure silver, and one tenth part of pure copper, being equal to ten ounces sixteen pennyweights of pure silver in one pound troy.

5th. Resolved, That the President of the United States be authorized to reduce the weight of the copper coin, at his discretion: Provided, such reduction shall not exceed two pennyweights in each cent, and in proportion in each half cent; of which he shall give notice, by proclamation, and report the same to the next session of Congress.

6th. Resolved, That the treasurer of the United States be authorized by law to distribute, at the public expence all cents received from the Treasurer of the mint, by sending them to some one bank in each state, where any are established, and where not, to the principal collector of such state (in proportion to the number of inhabitants of the state) to be by them paid out for cash, to any person requesting the same, in sums not less than ten dollars value.

7th. Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, enabling the director and treasurer of the mint to give a preference to bullion brought to the mint, already of, or above the standard of the United States, so as not to be prevented coining and issuing the same, although bullion, below the standard, and not yet refined, may have been deposited for coinage before it: any thing in the law heretofore passed to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Committee then rose, the Chairman reported, and the House agreed to the report. A Committee were accordingly appointed to bring in a bill.

The report says, that the expence attending the institution has been very great. It amounted, on the thirteenth day of September last, to the sums, including the standing capital, and copper to be coined into money.

	Dolls.	*Cents.*
Lands purchased,	4,266	66
Buildings, apparatus, machines, &c.	22,720	45
Purchase of copper,	15,815	51
Salaries to officers, &c.	15,591	99
	58,394	61

The exact quantity of copper coined into cents, and paid into the Treasury of the United States, is equal to ten thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.—The future coinage of copper, it is said, "will be about two hundred thousand cents per month," which is twenty-four thousand dollars per annum.

VIENNA, December 5.

THE public mind here, notwithstanding the more pressing consideration of the war with France, is a good deal occupied with the new order of affairs likely to take place in Poland. The Empress, with all the ambition that characterises her, does not seem disposed to let the king of Prussia, profit much by the success which has distinguished the brilliant career of the Russians. Gen. Suwarrow has not yet received instructions from his court, but it is generally understood, that the Empress means to erect Poland into an independent and hereditary kingdom, the throne of which is to be first ascended by the great duke Constantine. To give greater splendor to the monarchy, she means to restore all the provinces taken from Poland, except such as border on the grand adversary, the Empire of the Ottomans. The king of Prussia, with all his influence, opposes this arrangement, lest he should be obliged to a similar restitution; but in his situation, where resistance would be ineffectual, submission must be the alternative.

The politics of the house of Austria seemingly induce it to acquiesce in the designs of Russia. General Harnoncourt, who commands the imperial army, is every day receiving reinforcements from the garrisons of the places taken by the French. He has withdrawn entirely from the province of Cracow, and has established himself in the Palatine of Sendomirz. He has also been joined by 13 battalions of infantry, and a large body of cavalry, which was stationed for some time in Bohemia,

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The curious and intereſting ſpeculation now is on the nature of the terms propoſed by the French to Holland. Maſters as they are of a conſiderable part of Dutch Flanders, Brabant, Limburg, &c. it is not unlikely that they declared themſelves ready to treat on the baſis of the *uti poſſedetis*, and that to ſecure the navigation of the Scheldt, they ſtipulate for the freedom of its mouths.—Holland is at this moment reduced to ſuch extremity, by the kind interference of her Allies, that even to conditions ſo ſevere as theſe, ſhe may be forced to ſubmit. Is ſuch a peace to be preſented to the People of England as a favourable event? With theſe poſts and this extended line of coaſt in the hands of the French, to what a height muſt not their maratime power ariſe! The proſpect is dreadful to every thinking Engliſhman!

Can ſuch a peace with Holland be prevented? We have no heſitation in ſaying that while England is blind and torpid enough to retain her preſent Miniſters, even this dreadful treaty with Holland cannot be prevented. The Dutch know feelingly that we cannot ſave them by arms, and they have ſenſe enough to know, that the French will ſpurn our interference by intrigue. The men who have ſhewn themſelves ſo unworthy of the office of ſtateſmen, (by the foul invectives in which, even in Parliament they have indulged their ſplenitic tempers) will have their own language retorted on them. "With whom can we treat in England?"—the National Convention will very naturally exclaim—"Surely not with the men who have trampled even on common decency, when they have ſpoken of us. Can we believe the Engliſh themſelves are deſirous of peace, when they ſupport the Miniſters who have thus outraged our characters, and defamed the cauſe which we are bound to maintain or die.

December 29.

The following intereſting Caſe, has lately excited the public attention:

In July laſt one Loiſerolles, the younger, was condemned to death. On the 7th Thermidor, the Uſher of the Revolutionary Tribunal brought to the bar the warrant for the execution of ſeveral perſons. He called the name of Loiſerolles. The father of Loiſerolles, the younger, immediately anſwered to the ſummons, and was conducted to the Conciergerie. He received the Act of Accuſation made out by order of the Committee of Public Safety, in which his ſon was charged with a conſpiracy in priſon.

Informing the Secretary that his Chriſtian name and his age were incorrectly given, he deſired that they might be altered; which was accordingly done. The word *Francois* was eraſed, and *Jean Simon*, ſubſtituted, and the figures 61 were put inſtead of 22.

On the 8th Thermidor the execution took place, and the father, againſt whom there was no act of accuſation, ſuffered death in order to ſave the life of his ſon.

On the 29th of November died, at Mayland, the celebrated Marquis BECCARIA, the well known Author of the Work on Crimes and Puniſhments.

December 31.

Letters from Warſaw, of the 1ſt inſt. repreſent that city to be in a moſt deplorable ſtate. All the inhabitants are reduced to beggary. Nothing but Aſſignats were afloat, and the ready ſpecie had all been poured into the public cheſt. For fifteen leagues around Warſaw, no peaſant, no cattle, and no poultry are to be ſeen.

The 14,000 Poles, who ſurrendered to the Ruſſians, are diſtributed in the different Regiments in the interior parts of the Ruſſian Empire.

January 5.

Reports have been circulated amongſt the firſt Spaniſh merchants, that accounts have been received at a Weſtern port, by a Biſcay Trader, of Pampeluna having ſurrendered to the French army on the 17th or 18th ult. ſome days previous to which, the Spaniards obtained a ceſſation of firing.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Jan. 1.

"An expreſs arrived this morning from the Admiralty, with directions for all the men of war that are in this harbour, and nearly ready for ſea, and alſo the Portugueſe ſquadron, conſiſting of five ſail of the line, a frigate, and two ſloops of war, to drop into the Sound with all poſſible deſpatch; there to wait the arrival of the fleet from Portſmouth, which are hourly expected, when the whole will ſail with the outward-bound Weſt-India fleet under convoy, commanded by Earl Howe."

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, December 31.

"The alarming progreſs of the French, ſo unexpected, on account of the treaty entered into, and the departure of our Commiſſioners to Paris, has cauſed the greateſt conſternation through Holland; and if the reports which have reached this place are to be credited, there is reaſon to expect the French here by Friday or Saturday next.

"It is impoſſible to deſcribe the ſtate of the public mind; and I am ſorry to ſay that a majority of the people do not ſeem to be very ſorry at the approach of the French. At Amſterdam, as well as Utretch things are ſaid to be in very great confuſion. I am much afraid the country is loſt."

Sir William Milner declared in the Houſe of Commons on Friday, that his reaſon for voting againſt the Addreſs upon his Majeſty's Speech was, that Mr. Pitt had declared he never would make Peace till Monarchy was re-eſtabliſhed in France.—Mr. Pitt immediately replied, that he never had made ſuch a declaration—that there might be circumſtances, under which it would be wiſe to treat with a Republic in France; and that all he meant to avow now was, that, under the preſent circumſtances, it would not be ſafe or politic for this nation to make Peace with the party now prevailing in France.

A letter from L'ſbon ſays, that the command of the 6000 Portugueſe troops which are to be ſent againſt France has been conferred on Col. M'Intyre, a native of Scotland, who has been for many years in the ſervice of her Moſt Faithful Majeſty.

A Letter from l'Orient, dated the 15th inſt. ſays, "The firſt of the French Ships that came up with the Alexander, was a Sloop of War, carrying 20 guns.—In leſs than five minutes ſhe was ſunk, and every ſoul on board periſhed. The two 80 gun ſhips came upon her nearly together, and ſhe engaged them with obvious advantage for three hours. By this time the three 74 gun ſhips, having relinquiſhed the chaſe of the Canada, came up, and the Alexander, with the moſt undaunted ſpirit and reſolution, was engaged for more than an hour longer with the whole five. Her loſs was great indeed: only fifty of her crew remained fit for duty when ſhe ſtruck, of which number her brave Commander Admiral Bligh, was one. The firſt Lieutenant, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly in the action, has loſt an arm and a leg; but his wounds are not likely to prove fatal. The ſlaughter on board the French ſhips was immenſe. One of the 80 gun ſhips was completely a wreck, and had upwards of five feet water in her hold when ſhe entered Breſt, notwithſtanding her chain pumps were kept continually at work."

From the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

I AM one of thoſe citizens who rejoiced at the appointment, and aſſiſted in the celebration of the day of Thankſgiving and Prayer, in which the United States were on Thurſday laſt engaged. The ſolemn and reaſonable ſervice, which our countrymen paid to the Moſt High, produces the moſt pleaſing reflections in every devout, lover of his Country. I will not pretend to draw an invidious contraſt, between the dignified ſimplicity and rational devotion of American Chriſtians in their religious ſervices, and the Bacchanalian orgies, or unmeaning ſuperſtition of ſome other countries, on their Holy-Days; but I will congratulate my fellow citizens upon the enlightened and edifying reſpect to the Providence of God over their national concerns, which they have diſplayed on the occaſion of this ſolemnity.

Having attended at the Preſbyterian Church in Pine-ſtreet, where the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Princeton, officiated for his brother the Paſtor of that Church, I was extremely pleaſed with many ſtriking ſentiments in his diſcourſe, and with his eloquent addreſs. The following Eulogy on the Preſident of the United States, made ſuch an impreſſion upon my mind, that I requeſted a copy of it from the author, and tranſmit it to you for publication, as expreſſing the ſentiments of millions of his fellow-citizens.

A. B.

"AMONG the favourable circumſtances, accompanying the eſtabliſhment of the federal ſyſtem, I cannot omit to mention the preſervation of the life of the worthieſt of our Citizens, and his acceptance of the Chief Magiſtracy, to whom America had before owed ſo many obligations, and who has, in ſo uncommon a degree, united in his favour the public ſentiment and ſuffrage. His acknowledged talents, his diſintereſted patriotiſm, and his eminent ſervices to his country, gave weight to his opinion in the public Councils—contributed, in no ſmall degree, to the adoption of the Conſtitution, and had greatly promoted the ſtability, the tranquility, and the energy of its operations.

"The goodneſs of God, in his providence over nations, often appears, in the characters which he prepares for their ſafety and defence. David, he raiſed up for the glory, Cyrus, he anointed for the reſtoration of his ancient and choſen people. I confeſs, I recognize in this illuſtrious Citizen, the immediate hand of Heaven.—Hardly can I imagine talents more fitted to our ſituation, both in war and in peace, than thoſe which diſtinguiſh and adorn his character. Do I depreciate by this merited eulogy, the talents of his fellow citizens?—No—but where have we ſeen ſuch a fortunate aſſemblage of caution and intrepidity, of patience and enterprize, of modeſty and firmneſs, of cool and penetrating judgment and prompt deciſion, of love of the people, yet ſuperiority to popular clamour, and finally, of that *felicity* which the Romans ſo much valued in a General—A Chriſtian will call it the *Smiles of Divine Providence*, that ſeem to render auſpicious all his undertakings?—Will envy daſh back theſe honeſt praiſes in our face, by ſaying that other citizens might have been found of equal talents? Be it ſo—But they have not been *found*.—What tho' Rome might have poſſeſſed other Senators beſides Fabius who could have vanquiſhed Hannibal? Or beſides Fabricius who could have diſdained the bribes of Pyrrhus? Shall Fabius or Frabricus therefore be robbed of the glory, with which they have been crowned by the conſent of ages? I eſteem it one of our chief merits and I count it one of the nobleſt acts of patriotiſm in Waſhington, to forſake the ſummit of fame on which he was placed, to accept the dubious helm of government, and, for the good of his Country, to put to riſk a fame which hiſtory aſſured to him, untarniſhed and immortal."

The following image of our worthy chief magiſtrate delivered in the ſame diſcourſe, is ſublime and expreſſive. "Do we not owe to the mercy of God," ſaid the Preacher, "the prudence and firmneſs diſplayed in the moſt trying and embarraſſing circumſtances, by that great magiſtrate who preſides at the head of our government. I ſee him like a rock in the midſt of the Ocean receive unſhaken, the fury of all its waves. Violence, intrigue, faction, daſh themſelves to pieces againſt him, and fall in empty murmurs at his feet."

This metaphor appears ſo inimitably ſtriking, and ſo juſt in its application, that it is above all praiſe.

I am, Sir,
Your humble ſervant,

A. B.

NEW-YORK, February 27.

Yeſterday one of the moſt ſuperb dinners, perhaps, that ever was prepared in this city was given by the merchants of New York, at the tontine coffee houſe, to Alexander Hamilton, Eſq; late ſecretary of the treaſury; being a teſtimonial of the high eſtimation in which they hold the many virtues and diſtinguiſhed ſervices rendered to his country, in all the important offices into which he has been placed.

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It is an aſcertained fact that when M. Fagel came to this kingdom, he intimated the reſolution which the States General had taken of treating with the French for a ſeperate peace. Two Commiſſioners were ſent to Paris for that purpoſe. They were very well received by the Committee of Public Safety; but the terms offered by the French were ſo much beyond the powers veſted in the Dutch Commiſſioners, that they returned to the Hague: the truce concluded, and Pichegru renewed his operations. In this deſperate condition the States General have again ſent Commiſſioners to Paris, and the obvious conjecture is, that they have enlarged the powers of theſe gentlemen, if they have not altogether complied with the terms propoſed by the French.

We believe this to be the preciſe ſtate of things between the Dutch and French. All the prattle about the latter agreeing to a negociation on the baſis of the *ſtatu quo*—their readineſs to treat with all their enemies—and our acquieſcence in the Dutch negociation, is too contemptible even for the meridian of the Stock Exchange.—The bubble glittered but for a moment and burſt.

The curious and intereſting ſpeculation now is on the nature of the terms propoſed by the French to Holland. Maſters as they are of a conſiderable part of Dutch Flanders, Brabant, Limburg, &c. it is not unlikely that they declared themſelves ready to treat on the baſis of the *uti poſſedetis*, and that to ſecure the navigation of the Scheldt, they ſtipulate for the freedom of its mouths.—Holland is at this moment reduced to ſuch extremity, by the kind interference of her Allies, that even to conditions ſo ſevere as theſe, ſhe may be forced to ſubmit. Is ſuch a peace to be preſented to the People of England as a favourable event? With theſe poſts and this extended line of coaſt in the hands of the French, to what a height muſt not their maratime power ariſe! The proſpect is dreadful to every thinking Engliſhman!

Can ſuch a peace with Holland be prevented? We have no heſitation in ſaying that while England is blind and torpid enough to retain her preſent Miniſters, even this dreadful treaty with Holland cannot be prevented. The Dutch know feelingly that we cannot ſave them by arms, and they have ſenſe enough to know, that the French will ſpurn our interference by intrigue. The men who have ſhewn themſelves ſo unworthy of the office of ſtateſmen, (by the foul invectives in which, even in Parliament they have indulged their ſplenitic tempers) will have their own language retorted on them. "With whom can we treat in England?"—the National Convention will very naturally exclaim—"Surely not with the men who have trampled even on common decency, when they have ſpoken of us. Can we believe the Engliſh themſelves are deſirous of peace, when they ſupport the Miniſters who have thus outraged our characters, and defamed the cauſe which we are bound to maintain or die.

December 29.

The following intereſting Caſe, has lately excited the public attention:

In July laſt one Loiſerolles, the younger, was condemned to death. On the 7th Thermidor, the Uſher of the Revolutionary Tribunal brought to the bar the warrant for the execution of ſeveral perſons. He called the name of Loiſerolles. The father of Loiſerolles, the younger, immediately anſwered to the ſummons, and was conducted to the Conciergerie. He received the Act of Accuſation made out by order of the Committee of Public Safety, in which his ſon was charged with a conſpiracy in priſon.

Informing the Secretary that his Chriſtian name and his age were incorrectly given, he deſired that they might be altered; which was accordingly done. The word *Francois* was eraſed, and *Jean Simon*, ſubſtituted, and the figures 61 were put inſtead of 22.

On the 8th Thermidor the execution took place, and the father, againſt whom there was no act of accuſation, ſuffered death in order to ſave the life of his ſon.

On the 29th of November died, at Mayland, the celebrated Marquis BECCARIA, the well known Author of the Work on Crimes and Puniſhments.

December 31.

Letters from Warſaw, of the 1ſt inſt. repreſent that city to be in a moſt deplorable ſtate. All the inhabitants are reduced to beggary. Nothing but Aſſignats were afloat, and the ready ſpecie had all been poured into the public cheſt. For fifteen leagues around Warſaw, no peaſant, no cattle, and no poultry are to be ſeen.

The 14,000 Poles, who ſurrendered to the Ruſſians, are diſtributed in the different Regiments in the interior parts of the Ruſſian Empire.

January 5.

Reports have been circulated amongſt the firſt Spaniſh merchants, that accounts have been received at a Weſtern port, by a Biſcay Trader, of Pampeluna having ſurrendered to the French army on the 17th or 18th ult. ſome days previous to which, the Spaniards obtained a ceſſation of firing.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Jan. 1.

"An expreſs arrived this morning from the Admiralty, with directions for all the men of war that are in this harbour, and nearly ready for ſea, and alſo the Portugueſe ſquadron, conſiſting of five ſail of the line, a frigate, and two ſloops of war, to drop into the Sound with all poſſible deſpatch, there to wait the arrival of the fleet from Portſmouth, which are hourly expected, when the whole will ſail with the outward-bound Weſt-India fleet under convoy, commanded by Earl Howe."

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, December 31.

"The alarming progreſs of the French, ſo unexpected, on account of the treaty entered into, and the departure of our Commiſſioners to Paris, has cauſed the greateſt conſternation through Holland; and if the reports which have reached this place are to be credited, there is reaſon to expect the French here by Friday or Saturday next.

"It is impoſſible to deſcribe the ſtate of the public mind; and I am ſorry to ſay that a majority of the people do not ſeem to be very ſorry at the approach of the French. At Amſterdam, as well as Utrecht, things are ſaid to be in very great confuſion. I am much afraid the country is loſt."

Sir William Milner declared in the Houſe of Commons on Friday, that his reaſon for voting againſt the Addreſs upon his Majeſty's Speech was, that Mr. Pitt had declared he never would make Peace till Monarchy was re-eſtabliſhed in France.—Mr. Pitt immediately replied, that he never had made ſuch a declaration—that there might be circumſtances, under which it would be wiſe to treat with a Republic in France; and that all he meant to avow now was, that, under the preſent circumſtances, it would not be ſafe or politic for this nation to make Peace with the party now prevailing in France.

A letter from L'ſbon ſays, that the command of the 6000 Portugueſe troops which are to be ſent againſt France has been conferred on Col. M'Intyre, a native of Scotland, who has been for many years in the ſervice of her Moſt Faithful Majeſty.

A Letter from l'Orient, dated the 15th inſt. ſays, "The firſt of the French Ships that came up with the Alexander, was a Sloop of War, carrying 20 guns.—In leſs than five minutes ſhe was ſunk, and every ſoul on board periſhed. The two 80 gun ſhips came upon her nearly together, and ſhe engaged them with obvious advantage for three hours. By this time the three 74 gun ſhips, having relinquiſhed the chaſe of the Canada, came up, and the Alexander, with the moſt undaunted ſpirit and reſolution, was engaged for more than an hour longer with the whole five. Her loſs was great indeed: only fifty of her crew remained fit for duty when ſhe ſtruck, of which number her brave Commander Admiral Bligh, was one. The firſt Lieutenant, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly in the action, has loſt an arm and a leg; but his wounds are not likely to prove fatal. The ſlaughter on board the French ſhips was immenſe. One of the 80 gun ſhips was completely a wreck, and had upwards of five feet water in her hold when ſhe entered Breſt, notwithſtanding her chain pumps were kept continually at work."

From the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

I AM one of thoſe citizens who rejoiced at the appointment, and aſſiſted in the celebration of the day of Thankſgiving and Prayer, in which the United States were on Thurſday laſt engaged. The ſolemn and reaſonable ſervice, which our countrymen paid to the Moſt High, produces the moſt pleaſing reflections in every devout, lover of his Country. I will not pretend to draw an invidious contraſt, between the dignified ſimplicity and rational devotion of American Chriſtians in their religious ſervices, and the Bacchanalian orgies, or unmeaning ſuperſtition of ſome other countries, on their Holy-Days; but I will congratulate my fellow citizens upon the enlightened and edifying reſpect to the Providence of God over their national concerns, which they have diſplayed on the occaſion of this ſolemnity.

Having attended at the Preſbyterian Church in Pine-ſtreet, where the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Princeton, officiated for his brother the Paſtor of that Church, I was extremely pleaſed with many ſtriking ſentiments in his diſcourſe, and with his elegant addreſs. The following Eulogy on the Preſident of the United States, made ſuch an impreſſion upon my mind, that I requeſted a copy of it from the author, and tranſmit it to you for publication, as expreſſing the ſentiments of millions of his fellow-citizens.

A. B.

"AMONG the favourable circumſtances, accompanying the eſtabliſhment of the federal ſyſtem, I cannot omit to mention the preſervation of the life of the worthieſt of our Citizens, and his acceptance of the Chief Magiſtracy, to whom America had before owed ſo many obligations, and who has, in ſo uncommon a degree, united in his favour the public ſentiment and ſuffrage. His acknowledged talents, his diſintereſted patriotiſm, and his eminent ſervices to his country, gave weight to his opinion in the public Councils—contributed, in no ſmall degree, to the adoption of the Conſtitution, and had greatly promoted the ſtability, the tranquility, and the energy of its operations.

"The goodneſs of God, in his providence over nations, often appears, in the characters which he prepares for their ſafety and defence. David, he raiſed up for the glory, Cyrus, he anointed for the reſtoration of his ancient and choſen people. I confeſs, I recognize in this illuſtrious Citizen, the immediate hand of Heaven.—Hardly can I imagine talents more ſuited to our ſituation, both in war and in peace, than thoſe which diſtinguiſh and adorn his character. Do I depreciate by this merited eulogy, the talents of his fellow citizens?—No—but where have we ſeen ſuch a fortunate aſſemblage of caution and intrepidity, of patience and enterprize, of modeſty and firmneſs, of cool and penetrating judgment and prompt deciſion, of love of the people, yet ſuperiority to popular clamour, and finally, of that *felicity* which the Romans ſo much valued in a General—A Chriſtian will call it the *Smiles of Divine Providence*, that ſeem to render auſpicious all his undertakings?—Will envy daſh back theſe honeſt praiſes in our face, by ſaying that other citizens might have been found of equal talents? Be it ſo—But they have not been found.—What tho' Rome might have poſſeſſed other Senators beſides Fabius who could have vanquiſhed Hannibal? Or beſides Fabricus who could have diſdained the bribes of Pyrrhus? Shall Fabius or Frabricus therefore be robbed of the glory, with which they have been crowned by the conſent of ages? I eſteem it one of our chief merits and I count it one of the nobleſt acts of patriotiſm in Waſhington, to forſake the ſummit of fame on which he was placed, to accept the dubious helm of government, and, for the good of his Country, to put to riſk a fame which hiſtory aſſured to him, untarniſhed and immortal."

The following image of our worthy chief magiſtrate delivered in the ſame diſcourſe, is ſublime and expreſſive. "Do we not owe to the mercy of God," ſaid the Preacher, "the prudence and firmneſs diſplayed in the moſt trying and embarraſſing circumſtances, by that great magiſtrate who preſides at the head of our government. I ſee him like a rock in the midſt of the Ocean receive unſhaken, the fury of all its waves. Violence, intrigue, faction, daſh themſelves to pieces againſt him, and fall in empty murmurs at his feet."

This metaphor appears ſo inimitably ſtriking, and ſo juſt in its application, that it is above all praiſe.

I am, Sir,
Your humble ſervant,

A. B.

NEW-YORK, February 27.

Yeſterday one of the moſt ſuperb dinners, perhaps, that ever was prepared in this city was given by the merchants of New-York, at the tontine coffee houſe, to Alexander Hamilton, Eſq; late ſecretary of the treaſury; being a teſtimonial of the high eſtimation in which they hold the many virtues and diſtinguiſhed ſervices rendered to his country, in all the important offices into which he has been placed.

MARCH 4.

The House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, have agreed to appoint a Committee, to bring in a bill, for the purpose of removing the seat of government from Philadelphia.

It is not probable, however, that the Senate and Governor will agree to this bill.

Extract of a letter from an American Captain, at Martinique, dated 9th January, 1795, to a Merchant of Philadelphia.

"Twelve or fourteen French frigates and transports, with 4 or 5000 troops on board, are arrived here: The English with about 30 sail of ships of the line, frigates, and sloops of war, could only take two sail and one frigate, which they bought dear, losing the Captain of their frigate the Blanche, most of their officers, and about 70 men. The Frenchman lost all his masts before he struck, and very generously sacrificed himself to save the rest of the fleet, and was tow'd in by an English 74, which was in company, where both the Captains were buried; a transport is taken by another 74, and carried to St. Kitts, with 500 troops.

"They probably will not go to Guadaloupe, before the Duke of York and his army arrives, and then, there is no doubt, but they will carry it."

March 6.

Messrs. Printers,

Please to insert the following paragraph, in a letter from a gentleman who was in the expedition, to his friend in this city.

A French fleet consisting of the Experiment of 60 guns, the Vigilent of 32 and Felicity of 32, and four brigs with heavy 12 pounders, and furnaces for heating the shot, and well manned—took on their passage several Liverpool men and destroyed on the coast of Guinea, the Factory on the Isle de Los, then proceeded to the New Settlement of Serre Leone which were completely destroyed and layed in ashes—tho' defended by three batteries consisting of 36 guns, 12 and 9 pounders, and defended by 2400 men, mostly blacks; burnt all the ships in the harbour and took several coming in. After this, three of the vessels proceeded up the river and destroyed Barin Island, a factory mounting 30 guns, and of great consequence, with a large amount of property, &c. This is but a prelude to greater feats, which you will shortly have from yours ——

[The foregoing comes to the Editor from an unknown correspondent.] [*Minerva*]

NEW-LONDON, March 12.

The King of Spain has not only reduced the salaries and pensions of his officers, but created paper money to the amount of 18 millions of dollars. A fund of 2 millions annually, is appropriated to return the principal, and pay the interest of this emission, and other circulating paper. This step was taken about the time the King received ten millions of dollars from South-America.

Cast away on Nomans Land, 27th Feb. last, a schooner belonging to Stonington, from Demerara, Fellows, master, who we are informed froze to death, with two of his people—vessel lost, part of the cargo saved.

NEW-BEDFORD, March 13.

On the Sloop Franklin, arrived here from Norfolk, came passenger, Capt. Peleg Barker. He arrived at Norfolk in the ship Thomas, 28th February, 94 days from London, 75 from Portsmouth.——In this ship came Passenger, David Blaney, Esq; connecticut bearer of the new TREATY OF COMMERCE between America and Great-Britain.—Same evening left Norfolk for Philadelphia, with the despatches for the Secretary of State.

NEWPORT, March 17.

The Governor of Massachusetts, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Council, has been pleased to appoint Thursday the Second Day of April next, to be observed as a Day of public Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, throughout that Commonwealth.

The Drawing of the Hartford State House Lottery commenced on Thursday last at the City Hall, in Hartford.

Daniel Buck, Esq; is chosen Representative in Congress for the Eastern District of Vermont, in the Room of the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, Esq.

Capt. Hovey, in the Ship Aurora, who arrived here on Sunday last, brought in with him the Crew of the Sloop ——, Capt. Oliver Reed, which lately foundered at Sea, on her Passage from New-Providence to this Port.

Capt. Sherman, in the Sloop Joany, of Rhode-Island, from Baltimore, was spoke with by Capt. Babbage of Salem, in Lat. 29, 37. Long. 71, bound to the West-Indies, being blown off the Coast, 33 Days out.

By a Charleston, South Carolina, Paper of the 3d of February, we find that Mr. BLANCHARD, the celebrated Æronaut, is about removing from thence to Boston with his Balloons, Machines, and particularly his carriage drawn by an AUTOMATON EAGLE.

A late Paris paper mentions, that the celebrated CONDORCET is dead.

The Debates in the British House of Commons ran high, upon the Subject of the *Imperial Loan*. Mr. Sheridan told the House, "that no Reliance was to be placed on Mr. Pitt's Conduct, who had absented himself on the first opening of the Committee of Supply, and had negotiated a Loan before Parliament was convened."—In the same Debate Mr. Fox told the Minister, "that the Loan was rash and absurd, and that an obstinate Perseverance was one of the most prominent Features of his Conduct." This Loan, in plain English, is a Bribe to the Emperor of Germany, of Six Millions Sterling, to carry on the War against France.

Another dreadful Fire broke out in London, on the second Day of this Year at Lime-house, which consumed a Number of Houses, two Ships, and several smaller Vessels.

A short Time previous to the present European War, the English Three per Cent. Stock was 94, and expected to reach 100. On the Commencement of the present Year, the same Stock was only 64. The English say their Stocks are the Touchstone of Politics—if so, Old England is *dreadfully below Par*.

The *Argo*, and *Martin* English Men of War, with a Convoy of Fifty Sail, are blocked up at Arundel in Norway, by a French Squadron, which commands the Northern European Seas.

BRITISH JURISPRUDENCE;

Or, the modern Method of manning a Navy.

From a *Ministerial* Paper, called *The Sun*, of the 3d of January last.

A Youth was brought before the sitting Magistrate, in the public Office in Bow-Street, on a Charge of his Master, one Whitehead, a Bricklayer, for stealing a Scaffold Board, under the Value of *Nine Pence*.

Justice Bond, without investigating the Matter, told the Youth, that he must take his Choice, whether to inlist for a Soldier, or be sent on board the Fleet; to both of which, the Lad objected. The Magistrate, however, immediately ordered a Letter to be written to the regulating Captain of a Man of War, directing him to take him on board.

Mr. Thompson, a Member of the British Parliament, who was accidentally present, charged the Justice with a Violation of Law; and intimated, that he would lay the Case before the House of Commons. The *Trading* Justice calmly replied, *the King wanted Men*, and he would act as he thought proper!

A Man was also brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having beaten a Horse which he was driving, in a cruel Manner, his Lordship emphatically remarked, that *if he was so much given to Cruelty, he was the fittest Man in the World to serve his Majesty*, wished to know which he would prefer, going aboard a Ship, or enlisting for a Soldier? The Fellow replied neither; however, this made no Difference, his Lordship ordered him aboard a Tender, and for this the Man's master has brought an Action, conceiving it to be *rather* more than the Magistrate had any legal Warrant to do.

The same Paper says, that military Cloathing was ordered to be immediately made up in London for Sixty Thousand French Emigrants.

*** In Addition to the Advertisement of Sales by Auction, To Morrow [see the first Page of this Paper] will also be sold the HULL of the BRIG of 125 Tons, as she now lies on Block Island.*

March 17.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, March 16.

ENTERED,	*from*
Schooner Betsy, Lathrop,	Martinico
—— Friendship, Smith,	Guadaloupe
—— Betsy, Burnham,	Port Lewis
Ship Aurora, Hovey,	London
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Ceres, Jencks,	Baltimore
—— Sally, Vance,	Norfolk
—— Rising Sun, Davenport,	New York
—— Seabury, Easton,	Dighton
Schooner Fair-American, Southwick,	New-York
—— Friendship, Allin,	Charleston
Sloop Greenwich, Arnold,	Norfolk
—— Leopard, Farnam,	Providence

TO LET,

A STORE, in Spring-Street.

——It has a Counting Room, with a Fire-Place—Counter and Shelves for Goods.——Apply to

BENJAMIN ELLERY.

Newport, March 16, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, That I, the Subscriber, will pay Four Hundred Silver Dollars, for the Tenure and Occupation of that Part of the Farm mortgaged to the Marine Society of the Town of Newport, by James Coggeshall, late of the same Newport, deceased, and now in their Possession as a Rent for the ensuing Year.——And also I will give Two Hundred Silver Dollars, for the Tenure and Occupation of that Part of the same Farm, mortgaged by the same James Coggeshall, deceased, to Samuel Rotman, and in his Possession, as a Rent for the ensuing Year.

THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, March 16, 1795.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Just imported from LONDON, *and to be sold at* CHARLES DUNBAR's *Shop, opposite Mr.* George Gibbs's,

EARLY Turner, Dwarf Marrowfat, green Marrowfat, and Leedman's Dwarf Peas; broad Windsor, and early white Bush Beans; early May, early Yorkshire, early Sugar-Loaf, early Cauliflower, large Battersea, and green and yellow Savoy Cabbage; early short top, scarlet, and red Turnip; white Turnip Radish; early green Cos; Tennis Ball Cabbage; Selleris Lettuce; sweet Marjorum; curled Pepper Grass; double Parsley; broad Spinage; Celery; early Dutch Turnip; scarlet Beet; Orange Carrot; large Parsnip; scarlet Onion; green Turkey, and large prickle Cucumber.

Red Clover, White Ditto, Herd's, Burden's, and Red-top GRASS.

Newport, March 16, 1795.

ALL Persons who have attended the Federal Courts, in the District of Rhode-Island, as Jurors, or Witnesses in Behalf of the United States, and who have not received their Fees for attending, are hereby informed, that by applying to the Marshal in Providence, their several Balances will be paid. W. PECK, *Marshal.*

Providence, March 7, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE double HOUSE, situate on the West Side of Broad Street, a few Doors above the Court-House, standing on a Lot 60 Feet front, and extending 100 Feet back, with a Stream of Water running through the farther End of it, which renders the Lot very suitable for a Tan Yard. The House is also well situated for a Tavern. For farther Particulars inquire of JOHN MANCHESTER, in Middletown.

February 14, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known and very valuable FARM late belonging to JOSHUA BABCOCK, Esq; of Westerly, in this State, deceased, situated at the South End of Newport, within a Quarter of a Mile of the compact Part of the Town, lying Easterly and Westerly on the Street, or Road, leading into Brenton's Neck, the West Part being divided by Thames-Street running through it, and extending Westerly to a Creek, where may be had Plenty of good Manure.——Said Farm contains about 110 Acres, and has thereon a House, Two Barns, and a Crib in good Repair—is well watered; has on it a good deal of good Stone-Wall, and is rendered vastly more valuable by its being so handy to accommodate the Inhabitants with Keeping for their Horses and Cows.——Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, who is authorized to give an indubitable Title to the same.

JOHN BOURS.

Newport, January 20, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, in Broad Street, together with the Garden and Stable, now occupied by THOMAS PECKHAM, Esq;

Also a WIND MILL, in good Repair, situate between the Town and Malbone's Garden.

Also a choice LOT of LAND, known by the Name of *Baker's Spring* Lot, near Malbone's Garden, containing Nine Acres.

Likewise another LOT, called the *Mine* Lot, at Green End, containing about Four Acres; both of the above Lots are handy and convenient to the Town for pasturing.

Any Person inclining to purchase the HOUSE, or any of the above LOTS, may know the Terms, by applying to

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
(at Point-Judith.

☞ If the above Premises are not Sold, by the 25th of March, they will then be to Let.

January 28, 1795.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March,

That very valuable Farm, in the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-House and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceased.—The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Description.

Any Person inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingstown.

December 5, 1794.

For SALE,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mrs. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.——Payments will be made easy.——For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 30, 1794.

FOR SALE,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

THE noted FERRY-HOUSE, with the Wharf, Boat, and every Thing belonging thereto, on the East Side of Jamestown, commonly called the *Down Town Ferry*, now in the Occupation of Mr. Benjamin Peckham.—For further Particulars inquire of CHRISTY POTTER,

February 16, 1795. of South Kingstown.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

DUCK:

N° 1 to N° 8,

Warranted equal to imported,

ALSO,

A constant Supply of clean TOW,

And SEWING TWINE.

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

NOTICE.

THREE Months longer being allowed to the Creditors of Mr. AARON LOPEZ, late of Leicester, in the County of Worcester, Merchant, deceased, to bring in their Claims—the Commissioners on said Estate hereby give Notice, that they will attend that Duty on the fourth Wednesday of this and the two succeeding Months, at Col. *Colman's*, State-Street, Boston, from 6 to 9 o'Clock, P. M.

February 16, 1795.

THOSE Persons who have Demands on the Estate of Capt. THOMAS FORRESTER, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement; and those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment, to

MARY FORRESTER, Administratrix.

Newport, March 2, 1795.

MARCH 4.

The House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, have agreed to appoint a Committee, to bring in a bill for the purpose of removing the seat of government from Philadelphia.

It is not probable, however, that the Senate and Governor will agree to this bill.

Extract of a letter from an American Captain, at Martinique, dated 9th January, 1795, to a Merchant of Philadelphia.

"Twelve or fourteen French frigates and transports, with 4 or 5000 troops on board, are arrived here: The English with about 30 sail of ships of the line, frigates, and sloops of war, could only take two sail and one frigate, which they bought dear, losing the Captain of their frigate the Blanche, most of their officers, and about 70 men. The Frenchman lost all his masts before he struck, and very generously sacrificed himself to save the rest of the fleet, and was tow'd in by an English 74, which was in company, where both the Captains were buried; a transport is taken by another 74, and carried to St. Kitts, with 500 troops.

"They probably will not go to Guadaloupe, before the Duke of York and his army arrives, and then, there is no doubt, but they will carry it."

March 6.

Messrs. Printers,

Please to insert the following paragraph, in a letter from a gentleman who was in the expedition, to his friend in this city.

A French fleet consisting of the Experiment of 60 guns, the Vigilent of 32 and Felicity of 32, and four brigs with heavy 12 pounders, and furnaces for heating the shot, and well manned—took on their passage several Liverpool men and destroyed on the coast of Guinea, the Factory on the Isle de Los, then proceeded to the New Settlement of Serre Leone which were completely destroyed and layed in ashes—tho' defended by three batteries consisting of 36 guns, 12 and 9 pounders, and defended by 1400 men, mostly blacks; burnt all the ships in the harbour and took several coming in. After this, three of the vessels proceeded up the river and destroyed Barin Island, a factory mounting 30 guns, and of great consequence, with a large amount of property, &c. This is but a prelude to greater feats, which you will shortly have from yours ——

[The foregoing comes to the Editor from an unknown correspondent.] [*Minerva*]

NEW-LONDON, March 12.

The King of Spain has not only reduced the salaries and pensions of his officers, but created paper money to the amount of 18 millions of dollars. A fund of 2 millions annually, is appropriated to return the principal, and pay the interest of this emission, and other circulating paper. This step was taken about the time the King received ten millions of dollars from South-America.

Cast away on Nomans Land, 27th Feb. last, a schooner belonging to Stonington, from Demerara, Fellows, master, who we are informed froze to death, with two of his people—vessel lost, part of the cargo saved.

NEW-BEDFORD, March 13.

On the sloop Franklin, arrived here from Norfolk, came passenger, Capt. Peleg Barker. He arrived at Norfolk in the ship Thomas, 28th February, 94 days from London, 75 from Portsmouth.——In this ship came Passenger, David Blaney, Esq; confidential bearer of the new TREATY OF COMMERCE between America and Great-Britain.—Same evening left Norfolk for Philadelphia, with the despatches for the Secretary of State.

NEWPORT, March 17.

The Governor of Massachusetts, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Council, has been pleased to appoint Thursday the Second Day of April next, to be observed as a Day of public Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, throughout that Commonwealth.

The Drawing of the Hartford State House Lottery commenced on Thursday last at the City Hall, in Hartford.

Daniel Buck, Esq; is chosen Representative in Congress for the Eastern District of Vermont, in the Room of the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, Esq.

Capt. Hovey, in the Ship Aurora, who arrived here on Sunday last, brought in with him the Crew of the Sloop ——, Capt. Oliver Reed, which lately foundered at Sea, on her Passage from New-Providence to this Port.

Capt. Sherman, in the Sloop Joany, of Rhode-Island, from Baltimore, was spoke with by Capt. Babbage of Salem, in Lat. 29, 37. Long. 71, bound to the West-Indies, being blown off the Coast, 33 Days out.

By a Charleston, South Carolina, Paper of the 3d of February, we find that Mr. BLANCHARD, the celebrated Æronaut, is about removing from there to Boston with his Balloons, Machines, and particularly his carriage drawn by an AUTOMATON EAGLE.

A late Paris paper mentions, that the celebrated CONDORCET is dead.

The Debates in the British House of Commons ran high, upon the Subject of the *Imperial Loan*. Mr. Sheridan told the House, "that no Reliance was to be placed on Mr. Pitt's Conduct, who had absented himself on the first opening of the Committee of Supply, and had negotiated a Loan before Parliament was convened."—In the same Debate Mr. Fox told the Minister, "that the Loan was rash and absurd, and that an obstinate Perseverance was one of the most prominent Features of his Conduct." This Loan, in plain English, is a Bribe to the Emperor of Germany, of Six Millions Sterling, to carry on the War against France.

Another dreadful Fire broke out in London, on the second Day of this Year at Lime-house, which consumed a Number of Houses, two Ships, and several smaller Vessels.

A short Time previous to the present European War, the English Three per Cent. Stock was 94, and expected to reach 100. On the Commencement of the present Year, the same Stock was only 64. The English say their Stocks are the Touchstone of Politics—if so, Old England is *dreadfully below Par*.

The *Argo*, and *Martin* English Men of War, with a Convoy of Fifty Sail, are blocked up at Arundel in Norway, by a French Squadron, which commands the Northern European Seas.

BRITISH JURISPRUDENCE;

Or, the modern Method of manning a Navy.

From a *Ministerial* Paper, called *The Sun*, of the 3d of January last.

A Youth was brought before the sitting Magistrate, in the public Office in Bow-Street, on a Charge of his Master, one Whitehead, a Bricklayer, for stealing a Scaffold Board, under the Value of *Nine Pence*.

Justice Bond, without investigating the Matter, told the Youth, that he must take his Choice, whether to inlist for a Soldier, or be sent on board the Fleet; to both of which, the Lad objected. The Magistrate, however, immediately ordered a Letter to be written to the regulating Captain of a Man of War, directing him to take him on board.

Mr. Thompson, a Member of the British Parliament, who was accidentally present, charged the Justice with a Violation of Law; and intimated, that he would lay the Case before the House of Commons. The *Trading* Justice calmly replied, *the King wanted Men*, and he would act as he thought proper!

A Man was also brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having beaten a Horse which he was driving, in a cruel Manner, his Lordship emphatically remarked, that *if he was so much given to Cruelty, he was the fittest Man in the World to serve his Majesty*, wished to know which he would prefer, going aboard a Ship, or enlisting for a Soldier? The Fellow replied neither; however, this made no Difference, his Lordship ordered him aboard a Tender, and for this the Man's master has brought an Action, conceiving it to be *rather* more than the Magistrate had any legal Warrant to do.

The same Paper says, that military Cloathing was ordered to be immediately made up in London for Sixty Thousand French Emigrants.

*** *In Addition to the Advertisement of Sales by Auction, To Morrow [see the first Page of this Paper] will also be sold the HULL of the BRIG of 125 Tons, as she now lies on Block Island.*

March 17.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, March 16.

ENTERED,	*from*
Schooner Betsy, Lathrop,	Martinico
—— Friendship, Smith,	Guadaloupe
—— Betsy, Burnham,	Port Lewis
Ship Aurora, Hovey,	London
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Ceres, Jenckes,	Baltimore
—— Sally, Vance,	Norfolk
—— Rising-Sun, Davenport,	New York
—— Seabury, Easton,	Dighton
Schooner Fair-American, Southwick,	New-York
—— Friendship, Allin,	Charleston
Sloop Greenwich, Arnold,	Norfolk
—— Leopard, Farnam,	Providence

TO LET,

A STORE, in Spring-Street. ——It has a Counting Room, with a Fire-Place—Counter and Shelves for Goods. ——Apply to

BENJAMIN ELLERY.

Newport, March 16, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, That I, the Subscriber, will pay Four Hundred Silver Dollars, for the Tenure and Occupation of that Part of the Farm mortgaged to the Marine Society of the Town of Newport, by James Coggeshall, late of the same Newport, deceased, and now in their Possession as a Rent for the ensuing Year.——And also I will give Two Hundred Silver Dollars, for the Tenure and Occupation of that Part of the same Farm, mortgaged by the same James Coggeshall, deceased, to Samuel Rodman, and in his Possession, as a Rent for the ensuing Year.

THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, March 16, 1795.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Just imported from LONDON, *and to be sold at* CHARLES DUNBAR's *Shop, opposite Mr.* George Gibbs's,

EARLY Turner, Dwarf Marrowfat, green Marrowfat, and Leadman's Dwarf Peas; broad Windsor, and early white Bush Beans; early May, early Yorkshire, early Sugar-Loaf, early Cauliflower, large Battersea, and green and yellow Savoy Cabbage; early short topt, scarlet, and red Turnip; white Turnip Radish; early green Cos; Tennis Ball Cabbage; Selisia Lettuce; sweet Marjorum; curled Pepper Grass; double Parsley; broad Spinage; Celery; early Dutch Turnip; scarlet Beet; Orange Carrot; large Parsnip; scarlet Onion; green Turkey, and large prickle Cucumber.

Red Clover, White Ditto, Herd's, Burden's, and Redtopt GRASS.

Newport, March 16, 1795.

ALL Persons who have attended the Federal Courts, in the District of Rhode-Island, as Jurors, or Witnesses in Behalf of the United States, and who have not received their Fees for attending, are hereby informed, that by applying to the Marshal in Providence, their several Balances will be paid. W. PECK, *Marshal.*

Providence, March 7, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE double HOUSE, situate on the West Side of Broad Street, a few Doors above the Court-House, standing on a Lot 60 Feet front, and extending 100 Feet back, with a Stream of Water running through the farther End of it, which renders the Lot very suitable for a Tan Yard. The House is also well situated for a Tavern. For farther Particulars inquire of JOHN MANCHESTER, in Middletown.

February 14, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known and very valuable FARM, late belonging to JOSHUA BABCOCK, Esq; of Westerly, in this State, deceased, situated at the South End of Newport, within a Quarter of a Mile of the compact Part of the Town, lying Easterly and Westerly on the Street, or Road, leading into Brenton's Neck, the West Part being divided by Thames-Street running through it, and extending Westerly to a Creek, where may be had Plenty of good Manure.——Said Farm contains about 110 Acres, and has thereon a House, Two Barns, and a Crib in good Repair—is well watered; has on it a good deal of good Stone-Wall, and is rendered vastly more valuable by its being so handy to accommodate the Inhabitants with Keeping for their Horses and Cows.——Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, who is authorized to give an indubitable Title to the same.

JOHN BOURS.

Newport, January 20, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, in Broad Street, together with the Garden and Stable, now occupied by THOMAS PECKHAM, Esq;

Also a WIND MILL, in good Repair, situate between the Town and Malbone's Garden.

Also a choice LOT of LAND, known by the Name of *Baker's Spring* Lot, near Malbone's Garden, containing Nine Acres.

Likewise another LOT, called the *Mine* Lot, at Green End, containing about Four Acres; both of the above Lots are handy and convenient to the Town for pasturing.

Any Person inclining to purchase the HOUSE, or any of the above LOTS, may know the Terms, by applying to

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
(at Point-Judith.

☞ If the above Premises are not Sold, by the 25th of March, they will then be to Let.

January 28, 1795.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March,

That very valuable Farm, in the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-House and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceased.—The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Description.

Any Person inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingstown.

December 5, 1794.

For SALE,

THE Three-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.——Payments will be made easy.——For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 30, 1794.

FOR SALE,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

THE noted FERRY-HOUSE, with the Wharf, Boat, and every Thing belonging thereto, on the East Side of Jamestown, commonly called the *Down Town Ferry*, now in the Occupation of Mr. Benjamin Peckham.—For further Particulars inquire of

CHRISTY POTTER,
of South Kingstown.

February 16, 1795.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

DUCK:

N° 1 to N° 8,

Warranted equal to imported,

ALSO,

A constant Supply of clean TOW,
And SEWING TWINE.

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

NOTICE.

THREE Months longer being allowed to the Creditors of Mr. AARON LOPEZ, late of Leicester, in the County of Worcester, Merchant, deceased, to bring in their Claims—the Commissioners on said Estate hereby give Notice, that they will attend that Duty on the fourth Wednesday of this and the two succeeding Months, at Col. *Colman's*, State-Street, Boston, from 6 to 9 o'Clock, P. M.

February 16, 1795.

THOSE Persons who have Demands on the Estate of Capt. THOMAS FORRESTER, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement; and those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment, to

MARY FORRESTER, Administratrix.

Newport, March 2, 1795.

From the Philad. Gazette & Universal Daily Advertiser.

A WISH.

MINE be a cot beside the hill,
A bee-hive's hum shall soothe my ear,
A willowy brook, that turns a mill,
With many a fall shall linger near.

The swallow oft beneath my thatch,
Shall twitter from her clay built nest;
Oft shall the pilgrim lift the latch,
And share my meal, a welcome guest.

Around my ivied porch shall spring
Each fragrant flower that drinks the dew,
And Lucy at her wheel shall sing,
In russet gown, and apron blue.

The village church among the trees,
Where first our marriage vows were giv'n;
With merry peals shall swell the breeze,
And point with taper spire to heaven.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.
[*Continued from our last.*]

ORCHARDS.

2. THE MANAGEMENT OF THE TREES.

AN EXCESS OF FRUIT has several injurious effects:—It stints the growth of young Trees; and renders Trees in general barren, for 2 or 3 years afterwards; while the weight of the fruit is frequently fatal. I have this year seen numberless instances, in which the main branches of Trees have been split off, solely by the weight of fruit; and very many, in which the entire Tree had sunk under the weight of its burden.

The ordinary guards, against the mischievous effects of an excess of fruit, are props—forked poles—set under the boughs—Twenty of these props are sometimes employed in supporting the branches of one Tree. *

It would be difficult to describe the burden, which many Trees, this year, had to bear. Notwithstanding the trees were as full of wood as neglect could fill them, every Twig, within and without, was loaded with fruit. Of trees of luxuriant growth, the most upright shoots, even to the summit, were rendered pendant with the weight of their produce, hanging down on every side as strings of onions; the fruit appearing, to the distant eye, to cover the entire surface of the tree. I have no where else seen Fruit-Trees bear such extraordinary burdens.

The means of preventing, as much as may be, the evil consequences of an inordinate quantity of fruit, in any one year, is to GRAFT IN THE BOUGHS §; and, when the trees are fully grown, to THIN THE BEARING BRANCHES; thereby endeavouring, like the gardener, to grow fruit every year ‖.

OLD AGE cannot be prevented; but the natural life of Fruit-Trees may, no doubt, be protracted, by proper management. Stocks of the native Crab, grafted in the boughs, is, in this intention, the most eligible basis. As taking off the unfeeling and crossing boughs while growing, keeping the head within due bounds, and lessening the quantity of bearing wood when the heads are fully grown, are the most likely means to give a lasting superstructure.

The stage of decline will nevertheless arrive, and a deficiency in fruitfulness will long precede the general decay.

During the decline of fruitfulness, there is a stage, in which the fruit no longer repays the incumbrance, which the ground is subjected to by the Tree: Nevertheless, we see trees standing, a burden to the soil, in every stage of decay. But how injudicious, in such a case, is the conduct of their occupiers.

If it be a disputable point, whether Trees in full fruit be beneficial to a Farmer, he may safely conclude, that, after their fruitfulness has in great part declined, they become injurious to him; and if the occupier, through friendship from long acquaintance, or gratitude arising from the many comfortable draughts they have afforded him, cannot muster up resolution to remove them—those who have the management of the estate should see them taken down, while the wood remains in a valuable state. And not suffer them, while the wood is wasting, to remain an incumbrance to the estate.

In the vale of Gloucester, I saw an instance of some healthy, bearing *Apple-Trees*, which now wear the second tops to the same stem. The first tops, being worn out, were cut off, and the stumps saw grafted. In orchards about a house, this expedient may frequently be eligible.

It is here observable, that the same judicious manager (on whose practice I saw this instance of renewing the heads of Trees) could never raise young Trees with any success, in an old orchard ground. If, in a close orchard, convenient to an habitation in a country where fruit is scarce, such an attempt should be made, the species of fruit ought certainly to be changed; as from Apples to Pears; or Pears to Apples.

It is likewise observable, in this place, that Pear Trees, especially in a strong deep soil, are of much longer duration than Apple Trees; outliving, it is said, two or three generations; consequently the two species ought never to be mixed together, in the same trout ground.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. Supposing the ground to have been in grass, since the Trees first acquired their growth, it will, on their removal, be ready for a change of management. The larger roots being removed, suffer the ground to remain in grass, until the smaller roots be decayed; and then break it up for a course of arable crops; in order to assimilate the roots with the soil, and do away the *sourness* of sward which low-spreading Trees, as those of fruit, will always produce.

Thus considering FRUIT-TREES AS A CROP IN HUSBANDRY, the GENERAL MANAGEMENT appears to be this. Plant upon a recently broken up, worn out sward. Keep the soil under a state of arable pasturage, until the Trees be well grown: then, lay it down to grass; and let it remain in sward, until the Trees be removed, and their roots be decayed; when it will again require a course of arable management.

(To be continued.)

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* *These, however, are chiefly used in close Orchards; where the lower boughs, being less broken by cattle are longer and more luxuriant than they are in low grounds, where props cannot conveniently be used.*

§ *In most of the instances of fracture, I observed that the tops suffer by halves. One half being split off this year, or this bit, the fractured part decays and the next year, or the next bit, the remaining half breaks off. This is evidently the effect of grafting in the stock. The head is formed jointly by the two grafts, which have no other natural bond or connexion, than the ordinary grain of the stem, to hold them in union.*

‖ *Young Trees which have been* whip-grafted, *planted out while weak in the stem, and had afterwards shot freely, I have seen bowing with their heads to the ground with the weight of the fruit, which had been injudiciously suffered to mature upon them.*

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.

FOR SALE, BY
Christo^r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW-GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

Newport, February 16, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY
Clarke & Hammond,

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
West India Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest, or smaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window Glass, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Cabooses, Stoves, &c. &c. as usual.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

SIMON DAVIS
HAS FOR SALE,

THIRD and Fourth Proof RUM, by the Puncheon,
SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The best of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel.

Newport, February 9 1795.

ANTHONY DIXON
HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hogshead and Barrel,
Best SPIRITS, by the Barrel,
Holland GENEVA,—Ditto,
West-India RUM,—Ditto,
Bohea TEA, by the Chest,
Hyson TEA, First Quality,
French BRANDY, by the Barrel,
RAISINS, by the Cask.

Any of the above Articles, by Retail, cheap for Cash

Newport, March 3 1795.

Stephen Pierce,
HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

FLAX.

WANTED,
For the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town,

A Quantity of long, well dressed FLAX for which CASH, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, December 22, 1794.

FOR SALE, BY
George Champlin

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogshead,
Jamaica SUGAR,
Bohea TEA—by the Chest,
Russia BAR-IRON,
SWEDES——Ditto,
6 by 8—and 7 by 9—WINDOW-GLASS,
Russia clean HEMP,
CORDAGE,——And,
A few Bolts of Russia DUCK.

Newport, February 23, 1795.

SHOE STORE
JUST OPENED BY
COGGESHAL & BURDICK,

Next Door Northward of Mr. CHARLES FEKES, Apothecary, in Thames-Street,

WHERE may be had Mens' and Womens' SHOES, of different Kinds and Prices.

Also Shoes and Boots, of any Kind, made on the shortest Notice.

Shoes of various Kinds, for Exportation, may likewise be had, as above.

Wanted, at the above Store, several JOURNEYMEN, at either Branch, that are Workmen; as also Two active Lads as APPRENTICES.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, February 16, 1795.

TO BE LET,
And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying a Quarter of a Mile South of the Town of Newport, containing about Fifty Acres—its Nearness to the Town, and the Goodness of the Land, renders a particular Description of it unnecessary.——Any Person inclining to hire the same may see the Premises, and be informed of the Terms, by applying to

JOSEPH W. TAYLOR.

January 20, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Estate of Mr. AARON LOPEZ, late of Newport, deceased, consisting of a Lot of Land with all the Buildings thereon situate in Thames Street, and one other Lot with a Dwelling-House and other Buildings thereon, situate on Easton's Point, (taken in Virtue of an Execution to me directed, issued from the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Rhode-Island) and advertised for public Sale this Day, is postponed to Monday the 23d Inst. at XI o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises.

JABEZ CHAMPLIN, *Dep. Marshal.*

Rhode-Island District, March 9. 1795.

Newport, ff. Superior Court of Judicature, &c. March Term, A. D. 1795.

THE Creditors of Preston Mann, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Physician, an Insolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to appear, if they see fit, at the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize and General Gaol Delivery, to be holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the fourth Monday of April next; where and when, Commissioners or Assignees will be appointed, to receive the Effects of the said Preston Mann, and to distribute the same, among his Creditors, agreeably to Law.

By Order of Court,
CHRISTOPHER ELLERY, *Clerk.*

South Kingstown, ff.

THE Creditors of Richard Gardner, of South Kingstown, in the County of Washington, Esq; an Insolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to appear, if they see fit, at the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, and General Gaol Delivery, to be holden at South Kingstown, within and for the County of Washington, on the first Monday of April next; where and when, Commissioners or Assignees will be appointed, to receive the Effects of the said Richard Gardner, and to distribute the same, among his Creditors, agreeably to Law. *Witness,* JAMES SHELDON, *Clerk.*

February 28th, *A. D.* 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of IMANUEL CASE, Esq; late of North Kingstown, in the County of Washington, deceased, to make immediate Payment:—And all those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscriber,

JOHN P. CASE, *Executor.*

North Kingstown, Jan 26 1795.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ELIZABETH ALLEN, late of said Newport, (Widow) deceased, represented Insolvent; and 6 Months being allowed for that Purpose, do hereby call upon all Persons having Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date.

BENJAMIN CHURCH,
EDWARD STANHOPE.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

WILLIAM S. N. ALLEN, Administrator.

Newport, March 2, 1795.

From the Philad. Gazette & Universal Daily Advertiser.

A WISH.

MINE be a cot beside the hill,
A bee-hive's hum shall soothe my ear,
A willowy brook, that turns a mill,
With many a fall shall linger near.

The swallow oft beneath my thatch,
Shall twitter from her clay built nest;
Oft shall the pilgrim lift the latch,
And share my meal, a welcome guest.

Around my ivied porch shall spring
Each fragrant flower that drinks the dew,
And Lucy at her wheel shall sing,
In russet gown, and apron blue.

The village church among the trees,
When first our marriage vows were giv'n;
With merry peals shall swell the breeze,
And point with taper spire to heaven.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

[*Continued from our last.*]

ORCHARDS.

2. THE MANAGEMENT OF THE TREES.

AN EXCESS OF FRUIT has several injurious effects:—It stints the growth of young Trees; and renders Trees in general barren, for 2 or 3 years afterwards; while the weight of the fruit is frequently fatal. I have this year seen numberless instances, in which the main branches of Trees have been split off, solely by the weight of fruit; and very many, in which the entire Tree had sunk under the weight of its burden.

The ordinary guards, against the mischievous effects of an excess of fruit, are props—forked poles—set under the boughs.—Twenty of these props are sometimes employed in supporting the branches of one Tree. *

It would be difficult to describe the burden, which many Trees, this year, had to bear. Notwithstanding the trees were as full of wood as neglect could fill them, every Twig, within and without, was loaded with fruit. Of trees of luxuriant growth, the most upright shoots, even to the summit, were rendered pendant with the weight of their produce, hanging down on every side as strings of onions; the fruit appearing, to the distant eye, to cover the entire surface of the tree. I have no where else seen Fruit-Trees bear such extraordinary burdens.

The means of preventing, as much as may be, the evil consequences of an inordinate quantity of fruit, in any one year, is to GRAFT IN THE BOUGHS §; and, when the trees are fully grown, to THIN THE BEARING BRANCHES; thereby endeavouring, like the gardener, to grow fruit every year ‖.

OLD AGE cannot be prevented; but the natural life of Fruit-Trees may, no doubt, be protracted, by proper management. Stocks of the native Crab, grafted in the boughs, is, in this intention, the most eligible basis. As taking off the underling and crossing boughs while growing, keeping the head within due bounds, and lessening the quantity of bearing wood when the heads are fully grown, are the most likely means to give a lasting superstructure.

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If it be a disputable point, whether Trees in full fruit be beneficial to a Farmer, he may safely conclude, that, after their fruitfulness has in great part declined, they become injurious to him; and if the occupier, through friendship from long acquaintance, or gratitude arising from the many comfortable draughts they have afforded him, cannot muster up resolution to remove them—those who have the management of the estate should see them taken down, while the wood remains in a valuable state. And not suffer them, while the wood is wasting, to remain an incumbrance to the estate.

In the vale of Glocester, I saw an instance of some healthy, bearing *Apple-Trees*, which now wear the second tops to the same stem. The first tops, being worn out, were cut off, and the stumps saw grafted. In orchards about a house, this expedient may frequently be eligible.

It is here observable, that the same judicious manager (in whose practice I saw this instance of renewing the heads of Trees) could never raise young Trees with any success, in an old orchard ground. If, in a close orchard, convenient to an habitation in a country where fruit is scarce, such an attempt should be made, the species of fruit ought certainly to be changed; as from Apples to Pears; or Pears to Apples.

It is likewise observable, in this place, that Pear Trees, especially in a strong deep soil, are of much longer duration than Apple Trees; outliving, it is said, two or three generations; consequently the two species ought never to be mixed together, in the same fruit ground.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. Supposing the ground to have been in grass, since the Trees first acquired their growth, it will, on their removal, be ready for a change of management. The larger roots being removed, suffer the ground to remain in grass, until the smaller roots be decayed; and then break it up for a course of arable crops; in order to assimilate the roots with the soil, and do away the *fourness* of sward which low-spreading Trees, as those of fruit, will always produce.

Thus considering FRUIT-TREES AS A CROP IN HUSBANDRY, the GENERAL MANAGEMENT appears to be this. Plant upon a recently broken up, worn out sward. Keep the soil under a state of arable pasturage, until the Trees be well grown: then, lay it down to grass; and let it remain in sward, until the Trees be removed, and their roots be decayed; when it will again require a course of arable management.

(To be continued.)

* *These, however, are chiefly used in close Orchards; where the lower boughs, being less broken by cattle, are longer and more luxuriant than they are in low grounds, where props cannot conveniently be used.*

§ *In most of the instances of fracture, I observed that the tops suffer by halves. One half being split off this year, or this bit, the fractured part decays, and the next year, or the next bit, the remaining half breaks off. This is evidently the effect of* grafting in the stock. *The head is formed jointly by the two grafts, which have no other natural bond or connexion, than the ordinary grain of the stem, to hold them in union.*

‖ *Young Trees, which have been* whip-grafted, *planted out while weak in the stem, and had afterwards shot freely, I have seen bowing with their heads to the ground with the weight of the fruit, which had been injudiciously suffered to mature upon them.*

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW-GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

Newport, February 16, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Clarke & Hammond,

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
West India Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest, or smaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window-Glass, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Cabooses, Stoves, &c. &c. as usual.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

THIRD and Fourth Proof RUM, by the Puncheon,
SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The best of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel.

Newport, February 9, 1795.

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hogshead and Barrel,
Best SPIRITS, by the Barrel,
Holland GENEVA,—Ditto,
West-India RUM,—Ditto,
Bohea TEA, by the Chest,
Hyson TEA, First Quality,
French BRANDY, by the Barrel,
RAISINS, by the Cask.

Any of the above Articles, by Retail, cheap for Cash.

Newport, March 3 1795.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town,

A Quantity of long, well dressed FLAX for which CASH, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, December 22, 1794.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogshead,
Jamaica SUGAR,
Bohea TEA—by the Chest,
Russia BAR-IRON,
SWEDES——Ditto,
6 by 8—and 7 by 9—WINDOW-GLASS,
Russia clean HEMP,
CORDAGE,——And,
A few Bolts of Russia DUCK.

Newport, February 23, 1795.

SHOE STORE

JUST OPENED BY

COGGESHAL & BURDICK,

Next Door Northward of Mr. CHARLES FEKES, Apothecary, in Thames-Street,

WHERE may be had Mens' and Womens' SHOES, of different Kinds and Prices.

Also Shoes and Boots, of any Kind, made on the shortest Notice.

Shoes of various Kinds, for Exportation, may likewise be had, as above.

Wanted, at the above Store, several JOURNEYMEN, at either Branch, that are Workmen; as also Two active Lads as APPRENTICES.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, February 16, 1795.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying a Quarter of a Mile South of the Town of Newport, containing about Fifty Acres—its Nearness to the Town, and the Goodness of the Land, renders a particular Description of it unnecessary.—Any Person inclining to hire the same may see the Premises, and be informed of the Terms, by applying to

JOSEPH W. TAYLOR.

January 20, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Estate of Mr. AARON LOPEZ, late of Newport, deceased, consisting of a Lot of Land with all the Buildings thereon situate in Thames Street, and one other Lot with a Dwelling-House and other Buildings thereon, situate on Easton's Point, (taken in Virtue of an Execution to me directed, issued from the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Rhode-Island) and advertised for public Sale this Day, is postponed to Monday the 23d Inst. at XI o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises.

JABEZ CHAMPLIN, *Dep. Marshal.*

Rhode-Island District, March 9, 1795.

Newport, ff. Superior Court of Judicature, &c. March Term, A. D. 1795.

THE Creditors of Preston Mann, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Physician, an Insolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to appear, if they see fit, at the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize and General Gaol Delivery, to be holden at East-Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the fourth Monday of April next; where and when, Commissioners or Assignees will be appointed, to receive the Effects of the said Preston Mann, and to distribute the same, among his Creditors, agreeably to Law.

By Order of Court,

CHRISTOPHER ELLERY, *Clerk.*

South Kingstown, ff.

THE Creditors of Richard Gardner, of South Kingstown, in the County of Washington, Esq; an Insolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to appear, if they see fit, at the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, and General Gaol Delivery, to be holden at South-Kingstown, within and for the County of Washington, on the first Monday of April next; where and when, Commissioners or Assignees will be appointed, to receive the Effects of the said Richard Gardner, and to distribute the same, among his Creditors, agreeably to Law. *Witness,* JAMES SHELDON, *Clerk.*

February 28th, *A. D.* 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of IMANUEL CASE, Esq; late of North-Kingstown, in the County of Washington, deceased, to make immediate Payment;—And all those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscriber,

JOHN P. CASE, *Executor.*

North Kingstown, Jan 26. 1795.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ELIZABETH ALLEN, late of said Newport, (Widow) deceased, represented Insolvent; and 6 Months being allowed for that Purpose, do hereby call upon all Persons having Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date.

BENJAMIN CHURCH,
EDWARD STANHOPE.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

WILLIAM S. N. ALLEN, Administrator.

Newport, March 2, 1795.